FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 JULY 1985

Israel

The dialogue with the Soviet Union will continue despite the "regrettable mishap" in publicizing details of the talk between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. While *HA'ARETZ* said Shamir has rebuked the Israeli ambassador for contributing to the leak by giving broad circulation to his report on the meeting, *HADASHOT* cited a senior Foreign Ministry source's view that the leak emanated from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' staff, who are "not interested in any foreign policy achievements that would be attributed to Shamir." Meanwhile, Peres expressed hope that the publicity given to the Paris meeting has not hindered a rapprochement with the Soviet Union, IDF radio noted, and he stressed Israel's desire for the Soviet Union to allow Jews to emigrate.

Reacting to the possible Soviet-Israeli rapprochement, Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed concern that an influx of Soviet Jews into Israel would lead to additional settlements in the West Bank, thereby undermining the peace process, according to Cairo radio.

Copenhagen Bombings

The Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility for two bombings which took place in Copenhagen 22 July, damaging a Jewish synagogue and a Northwest Orient Airlines office and injuring 21 people, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. The radio also reported an Islamic Jihad spokesman's warning that those states believing themselves safe from attack will soon know that the organization can reach the White House, the Elysee Palace, 10 Downing Street, Jerusalem, and the headquarters of any Arab or foreign leader who cooperates with "reactionary forces" in the world.

Lebanon

A military source cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon revealed that Amal movement leader Nabih Birri has begun assembling a 3,000-man force to assume responsibility for security in West Beirut. The source indicated that 1,000 men have been recruited so far and are undergoing intensive training in Syria.

Meanwhile, Birri announced that a meeting will probably take place in Shtawrah in August in an effort to achieve a unified Amal-Progressive Socialist Party stand, Beirut radio reported.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah denied reports on the possible resignation of the government, SUNA reported, adding that the government will remain in power until the end of the transitional period. He stressed that there are no differences between the Transitional Military Council and the Council of Ministers. According to another SUNA report, the prime minister cancelled a 23 July visit to Geneva due to "domestic commitments." Earlier, SUNA reported that the Council of Ministers reviewed the letter of resignation submitted to the prime minister by 'Awwad 'Abd al-Majid, the minister of finance and economic planning, who resigned along with the acting governor of the Sudan Central Bank. Contending that it has not tried to impose any terms on the finance and economic planning minister, the council urged 'Abd al-Majid to withdraw his resignation and resume his duties.

Libya

The Foreign Liaison Bureau summoned the Belgian charge d'affaires in Tripoli, whose country looks after U.S. interests in Libya, to hand him a "strongly-worded" protest note concerning U.S. "totally unjustifiable provocations," particularly the contents of President Reagan's recent speech to the American Bar Association, JANA reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces repulsed an Iranian offensive in the central sector early 23 July, "annihilating" most of the attacking force, INA reported citing an Iraqi military source. Monitored Iranian media have not thus far mentioned any new Iranian offensive.

Afghanistan

Citing information received from Panjsher Valley rebel commander Ahmad Shah Mas'ud, a Jami'at-e Eslami spokesman in Islamabad stated that Soviet helicopter gunships recently killed 131 POW's held by the mujahidin in an attack on a guerrilla base housing the prisoners, AFP reported. The prisoners, who included 120 officers, were about to be exchanged for jailed guerrillas, the spokesman contended. In another development, Karachi radio reported that the director of information in the DRA Defense Ministry has defected to the mujahidin.

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Rebel Leader Interviewed on Resistance Effort

PM221047 Rome AVANTI! (AVANTI! DELLA DOMENICA Supplement) in Italian 13-14 Jul 85 pp 2-3

[Interview with Jami'at-e Eslami Afghan leader Burhanuddin Rabbani by Jack Daniel first published by *POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE* — date and place not given]

[Text] [Daniel] Is yours a national liberation war, a holy war, or both?
[Rabbani] Islam is present throughout society. If we are fighting now it is to defend ourselves against the injustice of a war which the Soviet Union is imposing on a neighboring and impoverished people for no reason. It is therefore a national and a spiritual war at the same time.

[Daniel] What is the present military situation in your country?
[Rabbani] Since the beginning of 1984 the Soviets' plan has been to eliminate as many mujahidin as possible, hitting even the civilian population who support them. The slogan adopted by the Communists — "From the cities toward the countryside" — means that they intend to destroy the villages, having attacked the cities. The mujahidin, however, have decided to conduct their actions from the countryside toward the cities — Herat, Mazar, and even Kabul. This shows that the USSR has failed, whereas our fighters' morale is very high. The year 1984 was the year of the Soviet military escalation, both quantitative and qualitative. To face the new offensives we need an "escalation of support," especially since the more we organize the greater our needs become. Apart from problems of weapons supplies, we now have to deal with food shortages. Our people are suffering terribly and even though their strength of will is immense it cannot suffice to satisfy their needs. It will be very difficult for us to carry on without substantial international aid.

[Daniel] There is much talk about the Soviet disinformation effort regarding the Afghan resistance. Can you give us some specific examples?
[Rabbani] The Soviet Union tries to dismiss our resistance by implying that it is the work of backward fanatics, whereas in fact it bears a great message of liberation resolutely addressed to the future! There are indeed specific instances of disinformation: When the rumor is spread that Masud has been killed or that this or that front has been eliminated, and none of it is true. The Soviets bombard mosques, destroy schools, and kill men, women, and children; then the pictures are shown on television and the mujahidin are given the blame....

[Daniel] How do you train your fighters?
[Rabbani] Theyh have shaped themselves primarily through 5 years of war. Furthermore, former Afghan Army officers train the mujahidin at bases that we have constructed in the interior of the country — at Herat and Mazar, in the Panjsher....

[Daniel] You are backed by the majority of the population but your struggle still seems a long way from victory. How do you see the situation after 5 years of struggle?
[Rabbani] At least three-fourths of our country has been liberated. If one takes into account the might of the Soviet Army — the largest conventional army in the world — this is certainly no mean achievement.

[Daniel] Could you be more specific about the weapons you need?
[Rabbani] Apart from heavy machineguns and bazookas, we particularly need antiaircraft weapons and missiles to defend ourselves against aircraft. We also need long-range (about 12 km) surface-to-surface missiles to counter those of the enemy.

[Daniel] Have the Soviets used, and are they still using, chemical weapons?
[Rabbani] Not systematically. But they have been used, specifically at Konar in 1980, Herat in 1982, and in the Panjsher Valley in 1984.

[Daniel] When one-third of a country's population is sentenced to exile, that country is already destroyed. What can you say about the hospitality which Pakistan grants to Afghan refugees?
[Rabbani] Of course Afghanistan has been destroyed. The war hits everything — the population, houses, but also trees and forests. We are very grateful to the Pakistanis for having permitted millions of refugees to take refuge in their country and to the Islamabad government for having helped us. I agree with President Zia when he says that the war in Afghanistan is not only the Afghans' concern: If there were not fighting in Kabul, there would be fighting in Peshawar, Karachi, and other Pakistani cities. This is the war of Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Muslim world, and the free world as a whole.

[Daniel] In battle the Muslim seems to care little about life. Ready to die for your cause, you are described as "fanatics". What do you think?
[Rabbani] There are two essential values for a human being: faith and freedom — both spiritual freedom and just freedom. When these two values are threatened life is no longer important: Their loss itself constitutes a kind of death. Unless you accept your own sacrifice in their defense what difference is there between a man concerned only with his own survival and an animal which agrees to carry burdens and thinks of nothing? We are perfectly aware that the Soviet Union, having reduced a people to slavery, proceeds to physical elimination. And our people are not unaware that if they accept this slavery their lives would not be safe. So it is better to sacrifice yourself now and to live free than to relinquish the control of your future to an enemy who wants to annihilate you.

[Daniel] There is much talk of splits within the resistance: Apart from the accords reached among the parties in battle, is there not a need for cohesion?
[Rabbani] Last year we ordered our commanders to avoid clashes with other groups, and they followed instructions. All ethnic and social groups are making a comprehensive effort toward cohesion. This is a renascent nation.

[Daniel] Your Western supporters are worried about the resistance's representativeness. Could you not come to an agreement with another major movement — Khalis' Hezb-e Eslami Afghan — for joint representation?
[Rabbani] Actually we are very close to Khalis' party, and we are trying in Peshawar to establish relations based on cooperation — cooperation which already exists actively in battle. We want the two movements to have joint representation in future, and negotiations are already under way with other movements. By the end of the summer we hope to be able to establish a single body.

[Daniel] In this regard do you consider the PLO a model of operation?
[Rabbani] We consider it a useful reference point for us in rallying all the parties represented in Peshawar under a joint name while retaining some degree of internal autonomy. Note that I am talking only about political organization, not about the choice of military objectives. Indeed, unlike the PLO, we refuse to carry out desperate actions.

[Daniel] What role do you see for yourself in this endeavor? You are considered a kind of mediator, a moral conscience, rather than a military leader....
[Rabbani] I do not want to establish a role for myself; it is up to others to decide. My personal aim is to liberate Afghanistan and to establish a government elected by the people there. Our movement is regarded as one of the strongest, if not the strongest. But we all want to liberate our country.

[Daniel] Your presence on the world scene remains somewhat unofficial. What is your policy in this regard?
[Rabbani] A struggle such as ours has several dimensions. The army is the indispensable nub of all the rest. Of course we must not ignore the international dimension of the conflict and the necessary diplomatic activity. This is why we organize our representation abroad. Having opened several missions in Muslim countries I have taken the initiative of opening them in France, Germany, and most recently in New York, with the aim of claiming an Afghan seat in the United Nations. In the near future the Afghan resistance's voice will be heard directly on the international scene. I also plan to pay official visits to a number of Asian, European, and African capitals.

[Daniel] Do you believe that the virtually unanimous UN condemnation of the Soviet invasion will enable you to enjoy greater diplomatic advantages?
[Rabbani] The UN resolutions are a very important step. The USSR has been condemned by the world public as an occupying power. We are examining ways of developing relations between the resistance and the United Nations.

[Daniel] What do you expect from the Geneva talks?
[Rabbani] Hitherto they have produced no result. In fact the form of these talks is entirely unsuited to the situation since the two sides involved — the Soviet Union and the Afghan resistance — are not represented. Furthermore, there have been talks on refugees, whereas in our opinion this was a consequence, and not a cause, of the conflict.

[Daniel] This being so, what kind of international or multinational talks do you consider most desirable and possible?
[Rabbani] When you want to put an end to a conflict both, warring parties must be represented in the discussions. Pakistan and the so-called Kabul government cannot represent them validly. The Soviets must hold direct discussions with the resistance representatives. The basic problem is to make the Soviets understand the principle of the total and unconditional withdrawal of their troops. The form of this withdrawal can be discussed seriously. A general cease-fire, for instance, could make such an evacuation possible. But there are undoubtedly other possibilities too....

[Daniel] What kind of relations do you believe you can maintain with the Soviet Union?
[Rabbani] We are willing to take account of Soviet interests that do not conflict with our independence — the exploitation of the waters of the border rivers or of Afghan natural gas. We will never take the initiative of creating a situation of hostility with our neighbors.

[Daniel] Is it realistic to believe that the Soviet Union's Muslim republics could involve themselves? Some people argue that the religious hierarchy is working in close contact with the regime....
[Rabbani] We are not of this opinion. Those republics are stirring. They have been unjustly occupied and the taste for freedom and independence is growing stronger all the time: We have specific signs of this. At the start of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan the majority of troops sent to our country were from those republics. Some chose to fight at our side and are willing to do the same in their own countries. This is why they have now been replaced by Russians. In those republics, as in our own country, when you want to insult someone you call him a Russian. We are sure that some day those republics will manage to regain their independence, as some African countries have done in their time. In 1981 some 23 newspapers of those republics were instructed to spread antireligious propaganda. Now there are 81 of them: This development indicates the Soviets' anxiety.

[Daniel] From whom do you expect the most help on the diplomatic and material planes?
[Rabbani] Certainly, from the Arab countries which, thanks to oil, have major resources and can help us financially, but also morally. They also have another reason to help us: They are the most exposed to the Soviet thrust. The Gulf countries are on the same line as this advance in Afghanistan but they do not seem to have realized this clearly. This is a disappointment for us.

AFP: 131 Communist Officers Held by Rebels Killed

NC222010 Paris AFP in English 1946 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Islamabad, July 22 (AFP) — Heavy Soviet bombing of a guerrilla base in Afghanistan's northern Panjsher Valley killed 131 communist officers who were awaiting to be exchanged for resistance fighters jailed by the Afghan authorities, a resistance leader said today. A spokesman for the Peshawar-based Jami'at-e Eslami resistance groups said the officers' release was being negotiated indirectly by Panjsher rebel commander, Ahmed Shah Masud, whose 2,000 men are said to be in Afghan jails.

The dead prisoners included 120 officers and 11 other members of a high-level Afghan delegation which was sent to Poshghore base in the valley's lower reaches to oversee plans to recapture lost bases. The mujahidin overran the Poshghore post during the delegation's visit in mid-June killing a large number of Afghan and Soviet troops and capturing some 140 senior officers. They were about to be exchanged for jailed guerrillas when dozens of Soviet gunship helicopters pounded the undisclosed detention site, he said. It was a "desperate attempt" to force mujahidin to free the detained men, the Jami'at-e Eslami's spokesman said, quoting a letter from Masud.

The letter also reported heavy fighting in central Panjsher from July 2-7 during which 170 Afghan soldiers had been killed and dozens of trucks, armoured personnel carriers and light tanks were destroyed.

He said eight Afghan soldiers killed four of their officers and surrendered to the rebels in Poshghore on July 4. The spokesman denied a "government propaganda" the official BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY report that Afghan troops wiped out one of Jami'at's bases in Panjsher.

Polish Envoy's National Day Speech Praises Ties

LD210627 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0506 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, July 20, BAKHTAR — The ambassador of Polish People's Republic to the DRA, Dr. Stanislaw Bugala said here that the May 1985 visit by Babrak Karmal to Poland constituted a major impulse towards a continuous and all-sided development of Afghan-Polish relations.

In his telecast message on the national day of Poland the ambassador noted that Poland and Afghanistan are bound by rich traditions of sincere friendship dating 58 years back when, in 1927, our two countries signed a treaty of friendship. As a result of this treaty King Amanullah paid a visit to Poland in 1928. However, he added, only the victory of the April Revolution has opened a new chapter in our relations both bilateral and in joint action on an international arena.

Speaking about the present state of affairs in Poland he said that a characteristic feature of the present situation is social and economical normalization, and a progressive process of democratization of the socialist state. The worst is certainly behind us, he added. The political line chartered by the Polish United Workers Party has proved itself. Those who wanted to see a weak Poland, plunged in a civil strife, have met with a bit [as received] disappointment. Their hopes are and have always been condemned to failure.

He said that Poland rejects and will continue to oppose all attempts to interfere in internal affairs of sovereign states. Such an interference constitutes one of the forms of a new cold war. Unfortunately, Poland continues to be the subject of interference precisely because she has thwarted imperialist designs against her and was able to successfully defend the people's power, he added.

Friendship Society Sends Message

LD220635 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, July 21, BAKHTAR — The Afghan-Polish Friendship Society sent a congratulatory message to Warsaw addressed to Polish-Afghan Society of Friendship, on the occasion of 41st anniversary of the freedom of People's Republic of Poland. The message recalls with praise the heroic struggles of the Polish people against fascism, and expresses support for the struggle of the Polish people for socialist constructions and the defence of peace and progress the world over.

'Gala Function' Marks Holiday

LD220638 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0448 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, July 21, BAKHTAR — The Afghan-Polish Friendship Society and the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic (PPR) in Kabul have marked the 41st anniversary of the liberation day of Polish people in a gala function held here today.

Addressing the function, Muhammad Shah Sorkhabi, the minister of irrigation and water resources and the president of the Afghan-Polish Friendship Society dealt widely on the heroic deeds of the Polish people and the fraternal relation existing between the DRA and the PPR. He added that the Afghan people firmly stand in the defence of the rights of the peoples of the world vis-a-vis the conspiracies hatched by imperialism. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the state of the DRA highly value the achievements scored by the PPR as the victory of the camps of socialism and the progressive peoples of the world.

Afterwards, Dr. Stanislaw Bugala, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR underlined the heroism shown by the Polish people to smash out the fascist monster. He moreover, condemned the interventions of the imperialist forces in the internal affairs of other countries including the DRA.

NFF Marks Polish Anniversary

LD230633 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, July 22, BAKHTAR — The Central Council of the National Fatherland Front (NFF) of the DRA has sent a congratulatory message addressed to the Council of Nation-Wide Movement of Patriots for the National Revival of Polish People's Republic on the occasion of the 41th anniversary of the victory of the heroic people of Poland over fascism.

The message expresses the hope that the existing friendly relations between the National Fatherland Front of the DRA and the movement of patriots for the national revival of Poland in the defence of peace and prevention of a nuclear holocaust and anti-militaristic and also war-mongering policies of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism play a significant role in international relations. The conference of socialist countries, convened in Warsaw in February 1985, paid due attention to this matter.

U.S. Arming Pakistan; Kabul Seeks Negotiations

LD220656 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0509 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, July 21, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BAKHTAR writes: Reagan's adventurist administration not only increases the U.S. military budget but is persistently striving to arm to the teeth the pro-U.S. countries as regional accomplices of imperialism against the peace-loving countries of the world. Pakistan is one of the pro-US countries. The U.S. imperialism not only uses Pakistan as a springboard of aggression against the DRA but has changed it into a big military base and a source of tension.

To justify the despatch of modern weapons costing billions of dollars, the U.S. Department of State has impudently declared that Washington is going to expedite its aid to Pakistan so that the latter could "defend" itself against the air attacks by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. The U.S. is also speeding up the delivery to Pakistan of the air-to-air rockets, named Sydoender [as received] as well as Stenager [as received] and land-to-air rockets. One hundred rockets of the Sydoender type, will be immediately sent to Pakistan to be used by U.S.-made F-16 planes.

Taking into consideration the undeniable fact that no ground or air attacks have taken place against the territory of Pakistan. [sentence as received] The DRA has always sought to solve the problems through the peaceful and direct talks. On the contrary, the military regime of Pakistan at the behest of Washington has not refrained from any aggression or intervention into the internal affairs of the DRA. The Badaber crime once again proved to the world that Pakistan has an active and a direct share in the undeclared war of the international reaction and imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialism against the DRA.

According to ABC Television, Pakistan has successfully tested the mechanism of the explosion of the atomic bomb and the U.S. experts have admitted that Pakistan will get access to atomic weapons in another two years. If the military regime of Pakistan was in favour of the peaceful solution of the situation around Afghanistan what is then the need for the militaristic and provocative action by Pakistan against the DRA.

At this sensitive moment when the undeclared war against the DRA has acquired extensive dimensions, and the U.S. imperialism is striving to make the situation even more tense. The solidarity of the oppressed people of Pakistan with the people of the DRA for the peaceful solution of the situation around Afghanistan is a promising factor. All forces must be mobilized for doing away with all barriers in the path of peaceful coexistence and joint cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Women Issue Protest on U.S. 'Crimes,' Bombings

LD211844 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Thousands of women citizens of Kabul city in a protest march today expressed hatred and indignation at the savage and inhumane crimes of U.S. imperialism and its mercenary servants, which they are committing in our homeland. They strongly condemned an explosion incident that took place recently in the Microrayon market in which a number of innocent children and women were martyred.

Women of Kabul city, clad in black cloths, in this grand march raised their voices of protest, on behalf of all Afghan women, against U.S. imperialism and foremost the Reagan administration, the Pakistani militarists, Chinese hegemonists, and their non-Muslim criminal servants who, in an unsacred front, have intensified undeclared war against our people, homeland, and revolution.

Then a persecuted woman, Mahmuda, who has lost two brothers and one sister-in-law in the tragic incident at Microrayon market, with her eyes full of tears spoke of the savage and inhumane actions of imperialism against our peaceful and free people.

Afterward, a protest message by Kabul city women citizens against the interference of imperialism and aggression in the DRA was read. A part of the message states: You savage imperialists, look at our eyes! Look at our clenched fists! We are the mothers of those children soaked in blood; we are the daughters of those elderly martyrs and we are the sisters of those brothers who have lost their dear lives as a result of the activity of your servants; and we are the mothers and sisters of those courageous heroes who, here and there in various parts of the country, throw your servants to the abyss of eternal oblivion. The message adds: We the participants of this meeting announce that you American imperialists, headed by the criminal Reagan and your servants, will never escape punishment for your savage actions against our people, homeland, and revolution. We will bring you to your knees in our sacred soil, in our revolutionary homeland, the DRA, and will condemn you to shameful defeat.

Also, in an address to the UN secretary general during this meeting, a message was sent from the Afghan persecuted mothers, part of which says: We, the persecuted mothers, sisters, and wives of the DRA, in that we have lost our children, fathers, and husbands due to the savage actions of the sold-out bands to the U.S., strongly condemn the savage criminal deeds of U.S. imperialism and its counterrevolutionary lackeys. The message adds: We support our party, revolutionary state, and our beloved leader, Babrak Karmal. We ask you to draw the attention of the prestigious UN organization and the public opinion of all peace-loving people of the world to the cessation of the undeclared imperialist and reactionary war against our homeland, revolutionary Afghanistan, and the inhumane crimes of U.S. imperialism, the shameless Reagan administration and its servant bands. Do not allow the blood of our innocent compatriots to be shed any more.

At the end of the meeting, the participants, carrying anti-imperialist slogans and placards, marched. The marchers chanted slogans such as: Death to U.S. criminal imperialism! We want peace! No to war! and Long live the PDPA! and passed in front of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. They threw a protest message from Kabul city women to the U.S. Embassy.

Security Forces Capture Perpetrators

LD221708 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Our noble compatriots are aware of the counterrevolutionary elements sent here from abroad under the instructions of the evil organizations of imperialism to disrupt the peace and tranquillity of our country. So, a few days ago they committed an unforgettable crime in the market of Microrayon in Kabul city. This criminal action, on the one hand brought sadness, and on the other hand filled our compatriots with hatred and indignation.

After a close investigation by the security organs of the country and with the help of the patriotic compatriots the perpetrators of the action have been found. These criminals have been captured by the security forces, are in the hands of the law, and thorough investigations continue. Their confessions and the court procedureswill be published in the future for the information of our noble compatriots.

HEWAD Cites Clergy's Support of Government

LD210622 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0425 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, July 20, BAKHTAR — The clergymen of the DRA express their full support for the law of local organs and state administration power under which elections to these organs are to be held in the near future, writes daily *HEWAD* today.

One of the representative of Kabul's clergy, Mulawi Feda Muhammad told *HEWAD* that all provisions of the law fully conform with the tenets of the holy religion of Islam. Its implementation will ensure popular participation in running state affairs. Mulawi Feda Muhammad praised the revolutionary government for building mosques and reconstructing the sacred places destroyed by the counter-revolutionary elements. He went on to say that profound respect is being paid by the state to the religion of Islam and other religions in the DRA.

Kabul Details 'Successful Operations'in Panjsher

LD211542 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Quoting a responsible source of the security force in Parvan Province, a BAKHTAR correspondent reports that as a result of successful operations which were recently carried out by the security forces in the Raywud, Ganjumta and Lowyah Dakkah areas of Panjsher District, 12 rebels were killed, and 3 ZK-1, 45 reactive shells, one heavy machine gun, 18 mine defusers, 12 antitank mines, a quantity of assorted weapons and equipment, and two foodstuff stores were seized.

According to another report during operations which were recently mounted in the Faryab and Konduz Provinces, Khowst district, Bamian and villages of Kabul Province, a number of armed rebels, who were disrupting the tranquil life of our compatriots, were crushed. A number of them were captured and a large amount of weapons and ammunition was seized from them.

Former Rebels Surrender in Jowzjan Province

LD211859 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Continuing the process of winning over deceived people who were linked to rebel bands as a result of their misleading propaganda, recently a group of 26 people, who were acting for the benefit of the criminal bands, realizing the truth of the revolution, surrendered to the security forces of Jowzjan Province along with their weapons.

Jeddah: Mujahidin Capture DRA Positions

GF191426 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] The Afghan mujahidin were able to capture three military positions belonging to the agent Kabul regime yesterday, following a 3-day battle in Khowst in Paktia Province.

Reports from Islamabad today asserted that the Afghan mujahidin captured 40 government troops.

Seven Afghan mujahidin were martyred.

Mujahidin Clashes, Attacks in Provinces Reported

LD221637 (Clandestine) Voice of Afghanistan in Pashto 1100 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Fierce clashes took place between the courageous mujahidin of Islam and the forces of occupation in the Pashmul region, Kandahar Province, destroying three enemy tanks and five transport vehicles and killing three Red Guard soldiers.

According to a report from Konar Province, the faithful mujahidin are continuing attacks on the besieged Barikowt regiment. The report adds that eight soldiers and mercenary militias were killed in recent attacks by the courageous mujahidin.

Around 50 Muslim soldiers left the filthy ranks of blasphemy and communism and joined the courageous mujahidin along with their weapons.

According to a report from Badakhshan Province, which also was reported by Tehran radio, the Red Guard occupation forces recently launched broad attacks on the environs of this province in order to capture (?the valley).

The attacks were defeated by the courageous mujahidin, killing and wounding 40 persons.

The courageous mujahidin of Islam subjected the savage enemy forces to crushing attacks in the Sangin region, Helmand Province, destroying four tanks and armored vehicles of the savage Russians, and killing four traitor soldiers.

The report adds that during these attacks two faithful mujahidin were wounded and two others were martyred.

Gandhi 'Satisfied' With Outcome of Foreign Visits

BK221253 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has said that certain individuals are out to create trouble in Gujarat where the general masses by and large remain peaceful. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was addressing the executive of the Congress-I parliamentary party in New Delhi today on the eve of the parliament session. The prime minister apprised the members of the outcome of his recent visits abroad.

Briefing newsmen about the deliberations of the Executive, the secretary of the Congress-I parliamentary party, Mr J.K. Jain, said the prime minister informed the members that he was extremely satisfied with the outcome of talks he had with the leaders of these countries. Referring to the situation in Sri Lanka, Mr Gandhi expressed the hope that a solution to the problem would be found. He offered to Sri Lanka whatever help possible to solve the ethnic problem in the island.

The Executive adopted a resolution expressing deep appreciation of Mr Gandhi's successful foreign visit. In another resolution it expressed grief over the Air India plane tragedy.

Gandhi on Punjab; Talks with Reagan, Gorbachev

BK221617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The Akali Dal president, Mr Harchand Singh Longowal, is meeting the prime minister tomorrow morning. The meeting is taking place at the initiative of the prime minister. It will be held in the prime minister's office in Parliament House.

Meanwhile, the prime minister has said the people in Punjab have responded very favorably to the concessions announced by the government recently. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was addressing the Congress-I parliamentary party meeting in New Delhi today on the eve of the monsoon session of parliament. Briefing newsmen about the deliberations of the meeting, the parliamentary party secretary, Mr K.K. Tiwari, said the prime minister hopes that the Akalis would also respond favorably and contribute to the process of normalization in Punjab. Mr Gandhi said there are some positive signs that the Akali leaders are having discussions among themselves and they appear to be on the right path.

Earlier, briefing newsmen on the executive meeting of the parliamentary party held this morning, another parliamentary party secretary, Mr J.K. Jain, said that the prime minister noted with satisfaction the efforts being made by the Gujarat chief minister, Mr Amarsinh Chaudhari, to bring all concerned, particularly the agitationists, to the negotiation table to end the antireservation stir. Mr Gandhi had said that certain individuals are out to create trouble in Gujarat where the general masses remained by and large peaceful. He said there have been signs of improvement in the situation.

At both the meetings the prime minister spoke about his recent visits abroad. He told the members that he was extremely satisfied with the outcome of the talks he had with the leaders of these countries. Mr Gandhi made a particular reference to Pakistan acquiring nuclear capability during his talks with the American President, Mr Reagan. The prime minister had also informed the U.S. President about Pakistan encouraging the terrorists in Punjab. The U.S. President promised to take up the matter with the Pakistan authorities and persuade them to desist from going nuclear. Mr Gandhi also told Mr Reagan about the activities of terrorists operating from America. His impressions were that America will take effective steps to curb this menace.

Referring to his talks with the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, Mr Gandhi said these covered a wide spectrum of areas of mutual interest.

About Bangladesh, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said his visit created a very favorable impact on the people in that country at a time when it was facing a grave cyclone disaster.

Referring to the Thimpu talks on ethnic problem in Sri Lanka, the prime minister said these have been successful in bringing the Tamil leaders and the Sri Lankan authorities closer and understand each other's point of view. He offered to Sri Lanka whatever help possible to solve the ethnic problem.

The executive meeting adopted a resolution expressing deep appreciation of Mr Gandhi's successful foreign visits. In another resolution the executive expressed grief over the Air India plane tragedy. In the third resolution it expressed distress over the murder of six persons belonging to weaker sections in Karanchedu in Andhra Pradesh last week.

Gandhi Meets Akali Dal Chief; Talks To Continue

BK230851 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The Akali Dal president, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, met the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi this morning. The meeting, which was without any aides, lasted a little more than half an hour. They are meeting again later in the afternoon. An official spokesman told waiting newsmen that both the leaders have authorized him to tell that they had good talks. He declined to say anything more. This was their first meeting.

The Punjab governor, Mr Arjun Singh, introduced Sant Longowal to the prime minister. He later withdrew leaving them all by themselves. Two of Sant Longowal's colleagues, Mr Balwant Singh and Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, waited in an adjoining room. Approached by newsmen, Sant Longowal said he would not add anything to what the official spokesman had told them.

Further Details

HK230842 Hong Kong AFP in English 0807 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi, July 23 (AFP) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sikh leader Harchand Singh Longowal met here today, breaking a 17-month-old impasse in dialogue on the Punjab autonomy-separatist campaign. A government spokesman told reporters the talks had been initiated by Mr. Gandhi and "went off well." Both leaders said the meeting was

useful, and PRESS TRUST OF INDIA said the talks had "enhanced the prospect of an early settlement" of the problem.

A section of India's 16 million Sikhs are demanding greater political autonomy for their rich farming state in the north. Militants in the community want secession.

Mr. Longowal, a moderate, is head of the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party.

The two met for 30 minutes without aides and were due to meet again later today. The talks were held in the Parliament building, where a new session opened today, amid tight security.

Analysts have said the prolonged deadlock in the government-Sikh dialogue has helped militants gain an edge over moderates.

Gandhi Clarifies Earlier Remarks on Emergency

BK230912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister said in the Lok Sabha today that if conditions occur which require the promulgation of emergency as laid down in the Constitution after the 44th Amendment, he will not hesitate to do so. He pointed out that the 44th Amendment clearly lays down the circumstances in which emergency can be proclaimed. It can be proclaimed if there is a threat to the country's security by war or armed rebellion. He wanted to know which prime minister will not declare emergency in these circwmstances.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi was clarifying his remarks at his recent press conference. The issue was raised immediately after question hour by opposition members. Mr Madhu Dandavate, Janata, wanted to move an adjournment motion, but it was disallowed by the speaker, Mr Bal Ram Jakhar. He said the prime minister has clarified that if emergency is proclaimed it will be only as provided for in the Constitution as it now stands.

The house spent about 40 minutes on the subject amidst much shouting by opposition members who exchanged angry remarks with ruling party members.

The prime minister recalled that, during the press conference, he was asked whether he would proclaim emergency if conditions similar to those prevailing in 1975 are repeated. He had replied that these conditions cannot repeat themselves in their totality. It is highly unlikely that one set of circumstances will ever repeat themselves.

He was also asked whether it was correct to proclaim emergencies in 1975. He had replied that it was and he stood by that answer.

In the Rajya Sabha also the opposition demanded a debate on the prime minister's remarks at the press conference on the emergency. The leader of the CPI-M group, Mr Bipen Ghosh, raised the issue during the zero hour. The chairman, Mr Enkataraman, said he will take a decision on the issue.

Gujarat Chief on 'Serious' Ahmedabad Situation

BK221608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The Gujarat chief minister, Mr Amarsinh Chaudhari, has said that the government is keeping a close watch on the serious situation in Ahmedabad following renewed violence in the last few days. He was replying to points raised by the leader of the opposition, Mr Chimanbhai Patel, in the state assembly in Gandhinagar today. He said a high-level peace committee will be formed in the city, and a meeting of leading citizens and political parties will be convened this week for the purpose. He said if the need arises, the Army can be mobilized again within minutes. Special teams of police and intelligence officers have been formed to unearth illegal weapons and explosives.

Earlier, Mr Chimanbhai Patel said the outbreak of violence has created panic among the people. He urged the chief minister to take the House into confidence about the measures taken to deal with the situation and suggested formation of an all-party peace committee.

Meanwhile, a bundh [strike] called by a section of the All Gujarat Navarachna Samiti and the All Gujarat Navarachna Jagritikaran Action Committee in protest agianst the recent accord on the reservation issue evoked partial response in Ahmedabad today.

Normal life remained unhampered.

One Killed, Weapons Seized

HK230705 Hong Kong AFP in English 0655 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi, July 23 (AFP) — One person was stabbed to death late yesterday in the Indian city of Ahmedabad, bringing the toll in five months of communal violence in the area to 245, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said today.

Higher caste Hindus in western Gujarat State have been leading an often violent campaign against a government proposal to increase reserved jobs and educational places for lower caste Hindus. The major faction said last week that it was withdrawing from the stir after having reached an agreement with the government.

A rebel gorup said it was not bound by the accord. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi this month had sent in a new state chief minister and advised him to reach an agreement with the protestors.

The main protest group called off its stir after the state announced it would wait for a national consensus before increasing the number of reserved places.

The identity of yesterday's victim was not stated.

PTI said Gujarat police seized arms and ammunition during night raids in various parts of the state, but no other incidents were reported. A strike call by the rebel group met with "near failure" yesterday, PTI said.

Reportage on Visit of Brazilian Foreign Minister

Arrives for 4-day Visit

BK220926 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The Brazilian foreign minister, Dr Olavo Egidio Setubal, arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 4-day official visit. He was received at the airport by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan.

Dr Setubal told newsmen that India and Brazil will sign an agreement for establishing a joint committee to promote cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical fields. He said his country attaches considerable importance to India and hoped that the visit will give an opportunity for exchange of views with the Indian leaders on the international situation. They will also have talks on measures to increase imports from India to offset India's adverse balance of trade with Brazil. Dr Setubal said the Brazilian delegation wil also be attending the session of the global system of trade preferences in New Delhi.

Balance of Trade Stressed

BK230529 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] India has urged Brazil to rectify the high degree of imbalance in trade between the two countries in the interest of long-term relationship. Speaking at a dinner in honor of the visiting Brazilian foreign minister, Dr Olavo Egidio Setubal, in New Delhi last night, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, said immediate measures are needed to rectify this imbalance which is causing concern to India.

Third World Trade Cooperation Meeting in Delhi

BK220923 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The official level meeting on the global system of trade preferences opened in New Delhi today. The global system of trade preferences aims at boosting trade among the developing countries. Representatives of 70 developing countries from 3 continents are participating in the meeting. The morning session was presided over by the commerce secretary, Dr Prem Kumar, who has been elected the chairman of the meeting. The 3-day meeting is preparatory to the ministrial level conference beginning Thursday.

Addressing the meeting, Mr Prem Kumar highlighted the need for closer trade relations among the developing countries in view of the discrimination faced by them. He said more than one-third of the imports from the developing countries face one or the other form of trade barrier in developed countries. One of the biggest drawbacks of the existing system is that the rights of the developing countries cannot be safeguarded or effectively enforced. The distortion has been further heightened by the economic policies of the industrialized countries and their apathy to reform the international monetary and financial policies. This has reduced the flow of resources to the developing countries needed for development and has aggravated their debt burden. Mr Prem Kumar assured the participants that the system of trade preferences will not lead to creation of a separate group but give impetus to global trade.

Mr Prem Kumar said the New Delhi meeting is significant as for the first time ministers from the developing countries will review a specific program of trade and cooperation among themselves. In the past not much attention had been paid toward implementation of the program. The decision to launch the global system of trade preferences was taken by the ministrial meeting of the Group of 77 held in New York in 1983.

Afghan Trade Delegation Arrives for Talks

BK210952 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] An Afghan trade delegation led by Mr (Ziauddin Zia), president, Ministry of Commerce, is currently in India to review the Indo-Afghan trade. The trade between India and Afghanistan is currently about 40 crore rupees annually. India's main exports to Afghanistan are tea, jute, machinery, transport equipment, and pharmaceuticals. Afghanistan exports to India dry and fresh fruits, spices and medicinal herbs.

During its visit, the Afghan delegation will hold talks with representatives of the banking institutions, (?trade), State Trading Corporation, Engineering Export Promotion Council, and other export agencies to step up bilateral trade.

DRA Defense Ministry Official Defects to Mujahidin

BK230640 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The Kabul regime's director of Information Department in the Ministry of Defense, Colonel (Mir Hassan 'Ali,) has defected to the Afghan mujahidin. He said that he joined with the mujahidin because he was not happy, as all the defense matters are under the control of the Soviet Union. He also complained that Soviet officials watch over the Afghan news media.

MASHRIQ Comments on Situation in Kabul

GF221324 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 16 Jul 85 p 3

[Editorial: "A New Revolution in Kabul"]

[Excerpts] It appears from reports coming from Kabul that a bloody revolution has taken place there. A violent clash has been reported among the Karmal and Keshtmand guards at Kabul's presidential palace, in which many guards and Soviet government soldiers were killed.

Contradictory reports are being received about Babrak Karmal. According to one report he has been injured and taken to an unknown destination. The situation is extremely tense in Kabul. Tanks are patrolling the streets and Soviet planes are flying overhead. Weapons have been confiscated from Afghan soldiers and troops have been posted at all important installations in the city.

Whose hand is behind this sanguinary clash? Has Prime Minister Keshtmand carried out such actions on the orders of the Soviet commander, or have circumstances pushed him into the ranks of the resistant mujahidin? At present, nothing definite can be reported. However, new names are being bandied about in Kabul for the presidency. Asadollah Sarwari, Nur Ahmad Nur, and even Keshtmand himself seem likely prospects. Ostensibly they are all Moscow's protagonists. Besides, in light of the exceptionally strong grip by the Soviet forces on Kabul, it appears that Babrak Karmal has reached his logical destiny.

The fourth round of indirect talks under the aegis of the United Nations has just ended at Geneva; the evacuation of more than 150,000 Soviet troops, the honorable return of Afghan refugees to their homelands, the restitution of the nonaligned independent status of Afghanistan, and a representative government of the Afghan people in line with their aspirations were discussed. Mr Diego Cordovez, the special UN emissary, has called the talks fruitful.

We are not in a position to say whether Mr Karmal's positive attitude in these talks may have resulted in his elimination or whether he proved unable to fulfill Soviet expectations of victimizing Pakistan even more, for which reason he was thus punished.

In any case, a revolution has taken place in Kabul which can be instrumental in delaying the indirect talks scheduled to be held in Geneva in September in an attempt to resolve the Afghan issue in a peaceful manner.

Soviet Envoy Presents Credentials to President

GF221834 Karachi DAWN in English 18 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Rawalpindi, July 17 — The Ambassador-Designate of the USSR to Pakistan, Mr Abdul-Rakhman Khalil Ogly Vezirov presented his credentials to the President Gen. Mohammad Ziaul Haq at the presidency here today. He remained with the president for some time and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest. S ecretary, foreign affairs, was also present on the occasion.

Mr Abdul-Rakhman Ogly Vezirov, born in 1930, joined the diplomatic service in 1976. Prior to his present appointment he held various diplomatic assignments in India and Nepal. He is decorated with a number of orders and medals of the Soviet Union and holds Master's degree in Science.

HAIDAR on New Ambassador

GF221306 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu 15 Jul 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Expectations From the New Soviet Ambassador"]

[Text] The Soviet ambassador-designate to Pakistan Mr Abdul-Rakhman Khalil Vezirov told a correspondent on his arrival at Islamabad Airport that it is in the interests of Pakistan and the Soviet Union to normalize relations, especially since there is cooperation to some extent already. This can be expanded in many other fields. He said that he had come to try to normalize relations between the two countries and to promote more friendship and understanding. He said he would do his utmost in this regard.

Mr Abdul-Rakhman Khalil Vezirov is a seasoned diplomat. He has been entrusted with the ambassador's post in Pakistan at a time when Soviet-Pakistani relations are strained, even though economic and trade relations exist. The strained relations are due to Soviet interference in Afghanistan. Because of this situation, Pakistan has felt threatened by this danger on its doorstep. Pakistan has been directly affected by this Soviet action, not only because it is bearing the burden of over 3 million refugees, but also it must strengthen its own defenses. Pakistan desires an amicable settlement of the Afghan issue under the aegis of the indirect Geneva talks.

In such circumstances, the new Soviet ambassador's mission is very sensitive and significant and the new envoy will have to exercise utmost caution. The tone of the previous envoy, Mr Smirnov, was extremely militant and the Pakistani Government complained of this in the past. We hope that the new Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, Mr Abdul-Rakhman Khalil Vezirov, will play an important role in furthering cordial relations and in resolving of the Afghan issue.

Karachi on Yaqub Khan-Shultz Washington Meeting

BK210701 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has had talks in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on

Pakistan's balance of payments problems and extension of the U.S. aid to Pakistan beyond 1987. They also discussed regional and international issues including Afghanisan. Later, a Pakistani spokesman said that Pakistan gave no specific figures to overcome its current economic difficulties. Regarding military sales to Pakistan, the spokesman said this aspect was discussed in general terms and more discussions would be held in this connection. On regional issues, the spokesman said the necessity and importance of the South Asian Regional Cooperation [SARC] was emphasized. It was felt that the progress in SARC is a positive (?development).

The foreign minister was assisted during the talks by the Pakistan ambassador in Washington, Mr Ejaz Azeem, and the secretary general of the economic affairs, Mr Ejaz A. Naik. Mr George Shultz was assisted by the assistant secretary of state for Middle East and South Asian Affairs, Mr Richard Murphy, and the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, Mr Deane Hinton.

Schabzada Yaqub Khan will now meet the UN representative on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez, in New York tomorrow.

THE MUSLIM Criticizes U.S. Support Statement

GF220911 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 15 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Shultz' Security Blanket"]

[Text] George Shultz, the U.S. Secretary of State, has spoken of continued American support for the security of its friends in Asia. During his talks with the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN countries he said, "We want all our friends to know that we are committed and engaged in Asia helping our friends assure their security". Shultz' assurance has come in the wake of growing disenchantment with American perceptions of friendship and pledges of support.

Shultz has only talked about the imperatives of U.S. presence in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, declaring it essential for the security of its friends from Japan and Korea to the Persian Gulf. But he has not elaborated upon the nature of support the Americans plan to render. Do they want to intervene in regional conflicts or de-stabilise governments which have refused to toe the line? Or is their primary concern confined to safeguarding autocratic regimes against popular uprisings? In any case the credibility of U.S. commitments to stand by their friends and save them from the "forces of history" is now badly frayed. After the overthrow of the Shah's regime in Iran, few of their trusted friends in Asia would be inclined to close all other options and rely on verbal pledges alone.

The Reagan administration does not seem to realise that the "umbrella of security' which they offer to smaller nations will be accepted as a viable proposition only if there is a convergence of interests and perceptions. It seems that while they have no qualms if the smaller countries are turned into areas of tension and confrontation, they themselves wish to reserve the right of opting out whenever they have made a tactical deal with the other superpower, leaving their allies in a quandary. Though the secretary of state would like to re-assert that the U.S. is a superpower, quite capable of meeting any challenge anywhere in the world, other nations have learnt to perceive things differently in the post Vietnam era. It is no longer enough to have a tough guy image to intimidate the people committed to resist external domination. The events in the Lebanon have amply demonstrated it.

Opposition Leaders Arrested Before Bhutto Funeral

BK230335 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] In Pakistan, security has been tightened as the Pakistan People's Party leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto, returns home after an 18-month exile in London. She is to attend the funeral of her brother Shah Nawaz Bhutto who was found dead in France last week. The burial will take place on Sunday at Larkana in Sind.

Meanwhile, several opposition leaders and workers have been arrested as the preparation for the burial is under way. Prominent among those arrested are Mr Ghaus Baksh Bizenjo and Mr Yahya Bakhtiar.

Opposition Leader on 'Correct' Election Boycott

GF220921 Karachi DAWN in English 17 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Karachi, July 16: The MRD Convener and President of the banned Tehrik-e Istiqlal, Air Marshal (Retd) Asghar Khan, said here on Tuesday the decision by the 11-party MRD to boycott the February, 1985, general election was correct.

"Had the MRD participated in the election, it would have accepted Martial Law rule and domination of military rule in the country. We would have moved away from the path of democracy," he said while talking to newsmen at the residence of Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, chief of the JUP [Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan].

The MRD convener maintained that the lifting of Martial Law would make no difference as the Provisional Constitution Order, 1981 and the state of emergency had given unlimited powers to the Government, he added.

Answering a question, Mr Asghar Khan said the Tehrik had no intention to leave the MRD. He explained that there was, however, a difference of opinion among th component parties of the MRD.

About his tour of Sind, the Tehrik chief said there was a good response from the people in the rural areas. People of Sind want that Martial Law should be lifted.

He also spoke of the problems faced by the people in various districts of Sind: Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Larkana, Shikarpur, Khairpur and Sukkur which include unemployemnt, water shortage, etc. He said the people in Sind felt that great injustice had been done to them in respect of water. Moreover, people complained that the Government had no contact with the masses.

Parliamentary Committees Meet on Political Parties

GF221140 Karachi DAWN in English 17 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Islamabad, July 16: There is said to be a large measure of agreement on most of the recommendations which have been proposed by the two committees of the Senate and the National Assembly in their separate draft reports on the political parties in Pakistan.

The members of the two committees, one known as the 29-member Special Committee of the National Assembly on Political Structure, and the other as the 13-member Special Committee of the Senate on Political Parties, held consultations at a joint meeting here on Tuesday to resolve whatever conflict existed in the respective thinking of the committees.

Foreign Links: Both the committees are understood to have proposed liberal conditions for registration. They are stated to have proposed that political parties, requesting registration, should be free from all foreign connections and must be founded on a national basis. It is also proposed that members elected to Parliament or Assemblies, on a party ticket, will not lose their seats in the event of a party being disqualified. They will be allowed to join any of the recognised parties in the House. Further, it is understood that the proposed recommendations provide for the disqualification of a member of the House who crosses the floor or violates a whip.

Punitive Action: Both the committees are understood to have recommended formal registration of political parties with the Election Commission and also proposed punitive action and penalties for leaderships violating the registration conditions or their own manifestos. The action against violating parties may include freezing of their funds by the authorities, disqualification from seeking election for a five-year period and possible imprisonment up to three years for the office-bearers who defy a ban on their party's operation.

While the Government may initially take action of freezing party funds or disqualification of the party concerned, the deciding authority will be the Election Commission against the decision of which the aggrieved party and its leadership can appeal to the Supreme Court, according to some of the proposed recommendations of the committee of the National Assembly.

NEPAL

Transport Minister Submits Resignation to King

BK221517 Katmandu External Service in English 1445 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] His majesty the king in accordance with the Constitution of Nepal has accepted the resignation of the minister for works and transport, Mr Harish Chandra Mahat, today. The minister, Mahat, had submitted his resignation to his majesty the king through the prime minister, Lokendra Bahadur Chand, for domestic reasons on 18 July.

His majesty the king in accordance with the Constitution of Nepal assigned the portfolios of works and transport to the minister of state, Sri Prasad Budhathoki, and the portfolios of labor and social welfare to the minister of state for law and justice, Radhe Shyam Kamaro, on the recommendation of the prime minister. This is stated in a notice issued today by the principal joint secretariat of his majesty the king.

AFP: Further Details

HK221410 Hong Kong AFP in English 1404 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Katmandu, July 22 (AFP) — The Nepalese transport and public works minister has resigned, the royal palace announced today. A palace statement said 48-year-old Harish Chandra Mahat had resigned for "domestic" reasons. But political observers here said the main reason was his deep differences with Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand.

The palace statement said Mr Mahat's resignation, tendered on Thursday, had been accepted today.

King Birendra has appointed Sri Prasad Budhathoki the new transport and public works minister. Mr Budhathoki was previously minister of state for tourism, social welfare and labour. The social welfare and labour portfolio has been given to Radhe Shyam Kamaro, currently minister of state for law and justice, the statement said.

Mr Mahat's resignation came amidst rumours of a major cabinet reshuffle to patch up political differences between the Chand government and the opposition in the National Panchayat (parliament). But sources close to the prime minister said that any reshuffle would take place only after the close of the present National Panchayat session in early September.

ROK Foreign Minister Departs Nepal for Burma

HK230903 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Katmandu, July 23 (AFP) — South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong left here today for Rangoon after a three-day official visit. The first South Korean foreign minister to visit Nepal since diplomatic ties were established in the late 1960's, Mr Yi was seen off at the airport by his Nepalese counterpart Randhir Subba and other senior officials.

Mr Yi held talks with government leaders including Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand and Mr Subba on expansion of bilateral trade and joint economic ventures in both the public and private sectors. He also discussed international political issues including the situation in Indochina and West and South Asia and explained Seoul's efforts for the unification of the two Koreas, sources said. The minister met King Birendra Monday. Mr Yi's visit was expected to lead to increased bilateral economic cooperation and more training facilities for Nepalese students, official sources said.

Imam Khomeyni Receives Officials 20 July

LD211639 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 21, IRNA — Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran Saturday received separately, his representative in Abadan, Hoj. Jami who is also the leader of Friday mass prayers there, and later a member of the Association of Militant Ulema, Hoj. Rasti Kashani.

Khomeyni Receives Hajj, War Publicity Officials

LD222133 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] On the eve of the great religious and political hajj congress, Mr Karrubi, representative of the imam and supervisor of the Iranian hajj pilgrims, met with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. During the meeting the imam of the ummah provided the necessary guidelines in connection with issues concerning hajj and the unity of Muslims.

Also this morning, Mr Kharrazi, supervisor of the War Publicity Headquarters, met with the commander in chief of the Armed Forces. According to this report, the families of the martyrs, the disabled, and the war prisoners of the cities of Jiroft and Hasharud, accompanied by the deputies of these cities in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, also met with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic republic of Iran, this morning. During this meeting, which was also attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim, spokesman of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq, and a group of Iraqi combatants and militants, Mr Karrubi, deputy speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, representative of the imam and supervisor of the Foundation of Martyrs of the Islamic Revolution, recalled the victories of the combatants of Islam on the northern, western and southern battlefronts of the country, and praised the courage and combat abilities of the combatants of the Army and the Guards, the popular forces, and the mobilization activists.

Mr Karrubi also delivered the imam of the ummah's condolences and congratulations to the families of the martyrs and begged the almighty to grant them patience and tolerance. In conclusion, the hope of the oppressed of the world, responded to the display of emotion on the part of those present.

Reportage, Comment on Hajj Preparations

Saudi Charge Meets Foreign Minister

GF220540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Saudi Arabian charge d'affairs in Tehran met yesterday afternoon with Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's foreign minister. During this meeting relations between the two nations were discussed and Mr Velayati stressed on the need for Saudi Arabia to solve the problems relating to the upcoming hajj ceremonies.

Also during this meeting the Saudi Arabian charge d'affaires reported on his country's efforts to solve these problems.

Further Details

LD220906 Tehran IRNA in English 0850 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 22, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati called on the Saudi Government to solve problems that might be faced by Iranian hajj pilgrims this year. He made the call Sunday afternoon while meeting the Saudi charge d'affaires in Tehran, Marvan Bashir al-Rumi.

The Saudi diplomat briefed Dr. Velayati on the efforts of the Saudi Government for solving these problems. The two sides also discussed mutual relations between the two countries.

Jamarani on Saudi 'Doubts'

LD221331 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Imam Jamarani, the representative and supervisor of the Hajj and Awqaf [religious endowments] Organization and Charity Affairs, yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Messrs Reza'i, supervisor of hajj and pilgrimage affairs, and Razavi, the official in charge of hajj publicity, met with Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

In this meeting reports were presented on the programs for the year beginning 21 March 1985 of the Publicity Office to the speaker of the Majlis, and the supervisor of the Hajj and Awqaf Organization and Charity Affairs, stated: It appears that Saudi Arabia has some doubts about accepting 150,000 Iranian pilgrims and this is in no way acceptable to us. Then Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, stated: It is highly unlikely that Saudi Arabia will harbor doubts about accepting 150,000 Iranian pilgrims. Mr Sa'ud al-Faysal, on his visit to Iran, gave a promise to Iranian officials explicitly on this issue and he knows that the pilgrims have prepared themselves on the basis of this promise and Iran cannot dissuade people, and to deprive 50,000 Iranian pilgrims from making their pilgrimage to the house of God, will have an unfavorable effect on relations between the two countries.

Tehran on Bombings, Hajj

LD191408 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 19 Jul 85

["From the Review of Foreign Radios" program]

[Excerpts] During the past week, as the result of a number of frightful explosions which shook Kuwait's capital, scores of ordinary people were killed or wounded. The explosion of two relatively strong bombs in two cafes or restaurants in Kuwait was the most savage terrorist act witnessed in that country so far. In view of the fact that the two terrorist outrages directly threatened the lives of the innocent Muslim people of Kuwait, it was clear from the start to all the observers and informed circles who the true perpetrators were. The reports broadcast to the world about the scene of the explosion show the nature of the crime.

After the attack on the life of the amir of Kuwait, the recent explosions are the most important terrorist activities in that country which almost certainly have been carried out by the Ba'thist-Zionist regime of Iraq. Similar incidents in our country were mainly perpetrated by the Iraqi regime through domestic counterrevolutionary elements, whether the monafeqin, or the monarchists. A number of explosions in the busy squares and streets of Tehran, as well as the explosion in the venue of the Friday prayers in Tehran, were similar to the explosions in Kuwait in which the Aflaqite regime of Iraq was directly implicated. The practice of creating frightful scenes by the slaughter of innocent people has been recognized throughout the world as the policy of the American Government, the Zionist regime and the Ba'thist-Zionist regime of Iraq. For instance, some time ago the American espionage organization known as the CIA, with the explosion of a lorry full of explosives in front of a mosque, carried out the blind slaughter of scores of Lebanese men, women, and children. On the other hand, in southern Lebanon the Zionists follow the same policy; through crimes such as mass genocide of the people they force the Palestinians to leave various parts of occupied Palestine.

While the terrorist activities of America and the Zionist regime are mainly concentrated in Lebanon, the Aflaqite regime of Iraq has turned the Persian Gulf area into the scene of its terrorist activities, and by pursuing a policy of terrorism and intimidation it embarks on extortion from the weaker countries.

Making use of terrorist activities has been a clear policy of the Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi regime toward the countries in the southern coast of the Persian Gulf, especially Kuwait. During the past few years a number of Iraqi terrorist groups have been arrested in Kuwait either before or after carrying out terrorist activities. There have also been a number of other explosions in other countries in the southern part of the Persian Gulf, especially in Saudi Arabia, in which the Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi regime has been implicated. For instance, one can point to the explosion of a few bombs in Riyadh when the Saudi foreign minister was visiting our country. Those bombs were also planted in public places in Riyadh and killed a number of ordinary people.

Persian Gulf governments have not shown an appropriate response concerning the activities of the Iraqi regime; some of them have even submitted to the extortionist pressures of Saddam and have placed vast amounts of petrodollars at his disposal. These reactions have led to an intensification of sabotage activities of the Ba'thist-Zionist regime in those countries to such an extent that in the past month the Iraqi regime tried to kill the amir of Kuwait, hoping that in this way it could achieve its long-time dream, namely swallowing up Kuwait, or that, at least, to exert greater pressure to receive greater amount of petro dollars in view of Baghdad's empty treasury.

It is almost certain that the recent explosions in Kuwait are a part of the extortionist policies of the Ba'thists-Zionist Iraqi regime; and the events which happened in Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates which resulted in the expulsion of the Iraqi ambassador from Bahrain, further emphasizes this point.

Nevertheless, other political guesses have been made in connection with the recent explosions in Kuwait, which, although they may be weak guesses, they should be considered. For instance, Kuwait is the only country which has not signed a security-military pact with Saudi Arabia within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], and which tries to act independently in the issues concerning defense and security. Some time ago, this issue led to differences between Kuwait and the American Government which led to the Kuwaiti defense minister's trip to Moscow. One sign of these differences was that America provided Saudi Arabia with Stinger missiles, but Reagan's government refused to sell them to Kuwait.

Following these events the American Government is trying to force Kuwait to joint the military-security pact of the countries in the Persian GCC. Of course, for the American Government the best policy is to engage in terrorist activities in Kuwait and to increase the wave of threats against the Kuwaiti Government. In this connection, the Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi regime can be a good and experienced agent. From the contents of the propaganda of foreign radios one can easily see America's desire to forcing Kuwait to join in the bilateral and multilateral [as heard] miltiary-security pact of the GCC.

The other issue which should be considered in connection with the recent explosions in Kuwait, is the likelihood that Kuwait will end financial assistance to Jordan and to 'Arafat's wing. Recently, this issue was raised in Kuwait's parliament and a number of deputies have demanded it. In view of the friendly relations of the Aflaqite regime of Iraq with the shah of Jordan and with 'Arafat, it is not unlikely that the Iraqi regime, while pursuing its extortionist policies, also tries to put pressure on Kuwait's government not to cut off its assistance to Jordan and 'Arafat's wing.

In any case, while any or all of these issues could be discussed and considered in connection with the explosions in Kuwait, what is certain is that the Aflaqite regime of Iraq has carried out these explosions. One of the monstrous things which was done by foreign radios in connection with the explosions in Kuwait was to accuse Kuwaiti Shi'ites of being implicated in these incidents.

Recently, the abusive language used by colonialist and Zionist propagandists against the Shi'ites has assumed great proportions and foreign radios are trying to create differences and hostility in the Islamic world through such propaganda. There is no doubt that the creation of hostility between the Shi'ites and the Sunnis and preventing the unity of these two denominations is one of the aspirations of world arrogance and international Zionism. With the approach of the religio-political hajj pilgrimage, they are trying to sow the seeds of discord. For instance, Voice of America recently broadcast this false claim that differences have arisen among the Shi'ites and their Sunni brothers in Lebanon.

Corresponding with the same suspicious moves, last week, with a great deal of hue and cry, foreign radios suddenly transmitted reports about a Shi'ite revolt in Quetta, Pakistan, which was also associated with the killing, beating, and arrest of the Afghan refugees in that city. In this connection, too, foreign radios tried to distort the truth of the matter by using words such as Shi'ite revolt, and to pave the way for their false accusations through such propaganda. Despite the contacts which have been made by our Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discover the true nature of the

events in Quetta, due to Western propaganda the events of that city are still vague and the whole issue seems very suspicious.

Through the propaganda means at their disposal the Zionists and the Westerners are trying to portray the Shi'ites as rebels and criminals and to create differences in the great Islamic society. These suspicious imperialist moves take place precisely at a time when during the glorious annual hajj ceremonies Muslims from various parts of the world, by expressing their revulsion of all the manifestations of blasphemy and polytheism, chant the slogan of monotheism. It is during the holy days of hajj pilgrimage that the it is in Mecca and Medina where diverse groups of Muslims raise the unifying call of there is no God but Allah, and fill the air with the chant of "Here we come, O God, here we come.

As the great hajj congress is the rallying point of all Muslims, the enemy has concentrated all its efforts on sowing seeds of discord and creating dissension among Muslims. The truth is that a wave of Islamic revival has covered the entire region and the Islamic world, and this is not something which would please world arrogance and international Zionism.

In the past, the efforts of the enemies of Islam have been concentrated on trying in some way to keep the hajj pilgrimage purely in a devotional context. In this way, the leaders of the White House and Zionist elements issued religious edicts [Fatwa] that, according to them, hajj has no political dimension and to politicize it is contrary to Islam. Listen to the fantastic views of these so-called Islamicists.

In order to fight against the political aspects of the hajj pilgrimage, they even claimed that Iranian pilgrims have chanted heretical slogans. All these efforts and pressures intend to deprive the hajj pilgrimage of its political context. As we are approaching the days of the hajj pilgrimage, the imperialist and Zionist propaganda agencies continue to make false claims about the Shi'ites, create dissension and suspicion among the two main Islamic denominations — namely the Shi'ites and the Sunnis — fight against the revival and the reawakening of Muslims in the region and in the world, and if they can, try to make the hajj ceremonies a means for creating differences among the Muslims, instead of it being a source of unity for Muslims.

Despite all these pressures and conspiracies, Muslims are vigilant and this year, like previous years, they will perform their pilgrimage in a most glorious fashion through paying attention to both its devotional and political dimensions.

[Begin Khomeyni recording] If we go on hajj but do not pay attention to the interests of Muslims but, contrary to the interests of Muslims, cover up the crimes and do not allow Muslims to speak about the crimes which are perpetrated against Muslims and the crimes which are perpetrated by governments and by big powers against Muslims, that is no hajj. This is a meaningless formality. The hajj which is desired by Almighty God, the hajj which Islam has enjoined upon us is that when we go on hajj we should awaken the Muslims of various lands, we should unite them together, and make them realize why it is that more than 1 billion Muslims should be oppressed by two powers with a few hundred million population. [End recording]

Khamene'i Stresses Improved Ties With Muslim States

LD211508 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Aminian, Akhund-Zadeh and Ha'eri-Fumani, ambassadors of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Bangladesh and United Arab Emirates, yesterday met with Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Republic. Each of them presented a report on their area of responsibility. Khamene'i referred to the Islamic Republic's interest in deepening relations with Muslim and neighbor countries and stressed the expansion of brotherly relations with these countries.

Further Details

LD221638 Tehran IRNA in English 1618 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 22, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i told a gathering of Iranian diplomats here Monday [22 July] that the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic has been successful in the past four years and that the country should seek new allies around the world.

Addressing a gathering of Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassadors and charge d'affaires on a home-coming visit to Tehran the President Khamene'i said the foreign policy of the past four years has led to the introduction of the ideals of the Islamic Revolution and the establishment of what he termed "useful ties" with other countries. He termed the pre-1980 foreign policy as undesirable, but said that despite mistakes made in the country's foreign policy, top politicians here believe that Iran's diplomacy has thereafter been successful. He said despite opposition by a number of political groups, the Islamic government has been firmly established.

The president called on the diplomats to seek new allies around the globe and said the I.R.I. could find allies among the countries of the region which shared a common culture and identical goals with Iran.

The foreign minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, also spoke to the gathering and expressed hope that positive developments in foreign policy would emerge in the future.

Khamene'i Meets With Departing Danish Envoy

LD221341 Tehran IRNA in English 1220 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 22, IRNA — Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i and the outgoing Danish ambassador in Tehran, Christian Frederik Kisum, emphasised Monday the necessity of expanding ties between the two countries. The Danish diplomat was making a farewell call on the president at the end of his term of office in Tehran. Khamene'i told Kisum that ties between the two countries revolved round trade while it could improve in the political sphere as well. Khamene'i voiced regret about Denmark's policy towards the Islamic Republic and said such policies could be the result of limited knowledge of the Iranian situation. "But of course," he said, "the trend could change."

Khamene'i Receives SAIRI Spokesman

GF221312 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i today received Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Baqir al-Hakim, spokesman for the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI]. The spokesman submitted a report to the president on SAIRI's activities in international circles and organizations, ideological and political preparation of SAIRI members, and the nature of the work of Iraqi specialists in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in addition to the situation of the Islamic revolution inside Iraq and the escalation of the revolutionary movements in favor of the Islamic revolution.

Musavi Encourages 'Constructive Criticism'

LD221816 Tehran IRNA in English 1811 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 22, IRNA — Prime Minister Musavi called on the trans-Iranian radio and television Monday to pursue a policy of constructive criticism of the government but warned that such policy should not become a tool in the hands of the counter-revolution.

Speaking to the staff of the radio, Musavi said that having an interest in the system must not be a cause for witholding criticism of government. He said "If we become uncriticizable, we will be arrogant and possibly turn into a dictatorial regime". Being uncriticizable has negative effects in the long run, he said, and "we should not overlook the weaknesses of the system."

The prime minister said "criticism must become institutional and constant at all levels of the government but it should be constructive." "If alongside with criticism government problems are also mentioned, people will then have an understanding of the government's position and will help the administration", he added.

Official Meets Nicaraguan Foreign Minister

GF220858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Iran's construction crusade minister who is in Nicaragua today met with Nicaragua's foreign minister, who has been on a hunger strike for the past 14 days to protest U.S. Government terrorism. The construction crusade minister gave the minister a message from Mr Velayati on the occasion of the anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution.

During the meeting between Iran's construction crusade minister and Nicaragua's foreign minister, the Iranian official said: The Islamic Republic of Iran supports the Nicaraguan minister's revolutionary action, which shows to the world's conscience the innocence of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister said: We have tried to reach a solution with the United States through political means, but the United States wants to bring us to our knees so that we will worship them instead of God. The minister said he was sorry that the church, headed by the Pope, sides with churches in league with the United States. He added: We must try to put our will into action. He said: I am aware of the war and the problems of the Iranian people and I pray for the success of your revolution and for the Nicaraguan revolution.

Foreign Ministry Official Talks in Libya on OPEC

GF200604 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the political director-general for Arab and African countries of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran who is leading a delegation which is visiting OPEC members, arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon. He conferred with Mr Ahmad al-Shahabi, successor to the secretary of the people's committee of the foreign relations office of Libya [name and title as heard], and presented a message from Mr Velayati, our country's foreign minister. He discussed OPEC issues and the dangers of individual positions which face OPEC members and stressed the need for greater coordination in order to prevent the fall in prices due to increased production.

Mr Ahmad al-Shahabi agreed with Iran's point of view and the announcement of the Libyan Jamahiriyah's strong stand. He expressed the support of his country for Iran's stance.

According to the Central News Unit report, at this meeting the two parties emphasized they would resist all efforts to harm the unity of OPEC. The two countries will closely coordinate their positions at the next OPEC meeting.

Lavasani in Qatar

GF220602 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Mr Lavasani, the political director of the department of Arab and African countries at the Foreign Ministry, is heading a political-oil delegation on a tour of OPEC-member countries.

Yesterday he met Qatar's minister of state in charge of foreign affairs for talks in that country. During this meeting Mr Lavasani gave a written message from Foreign Minister Velayati to the Qatari minister. He discussed Iran's firm position in connection with the need to stabilize quotas and prices at the OPEC meeting in Geneva. He also described the plots of OPEC's internal and external enemies.

Qatar's minister of state in charge of foreign affairs confirmed the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran on this matter and gave Qatar's similar views on the issue. He stressed the need for coordination and an exchange of views on sensitive matters such as issues dealing with OPEC.

During this meeting other important regional issues and bilateral relations were also discussed.

IRNA Report
LD220907 Tehran IRNA in English 0855 GMT 22 Jul 85

["F.M. Official Meets Qatari Minister of State to Convey F.M. Message" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, July 22, IRNA — The Iranian Foreign Ministry director-general for Asia and Africa Hoseyn Lavasani stressed Iran's resolute stands on the need for maintaining the OPEC-set production quotas and prices and said OPEC states should counter various plots against OPEC through their unity and solidarity.

Lavasani, currently on a tour of OPEC states to explain Iran's policy in view of the OPEC ministerial session which began Monday in Geneva, was meeting the Qatari minister of state in charge of foreign affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani Sunday in Doha. He also presented the Qatari minister with a message from Foreign Minister Dr Velayati.

Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani confirmed the view points of the Islamic Republic in this regard and stressed the similar views of his government as well as the necessity for coordinating and exchanging views on sensitive issues such as OPEC. During the meeting, they also discussed important developments in the region as well as mutual relations between Iran and Qatar.

Tehran on Iraqi Diplomats' Gulf Visits

GF220436 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Jul 85

[From "Behind the News" program]

[Text] The Baghdad regime's stance toward the Gulf countries is based on destablizing the security situation in this region. Thus, the regime established special intelligence service networks in those countries, in addition to sabotage networks that are directly linked to the Iraqi embassies in those countries. Also, direct interferences have increased by the direct use of military force, as happened in Kuwait in the battle of Al-Samitah when Iraqi forces trespassed on Kuwaiti territories in order to impose itself along the joint border.

The regime has changed some of its trends since 1980 because of the circumstances created by the declaration of war against the Islamic Republic in September 1980. [Words indistinct] the regime in its relations with the Gulf countries are financial and economic aid. This aid (?contributed) to the continuation of the war.

On their part, the Gulf countries continue their economic aid. The continuation of the war to date and the slump which is prevailing in the international oil markets creates financial and economic problems for the Gulf countries to the extent that they can not provide as much aid as before.

The Iraqi regime's unstable situation, particularly its critical position on the battle fronts, increases the stagnancy of the Gulf stance toward the Baghdad regime. A number of observers point out that Iraqi relations with some Gulf sides are not normal. These predictions are affirmed by the recent events in the Gulf, such as the discovery of some Iraqi espionage and sabotage networks. A sabotage network was uncovered in the UAE and another one in Bahrain, in addition to the accusations against the Iraqi intelligence service in the assassination attempt against the amir of Kuwait and the recent bombings there.

Observers believe that the visit made by Tariq 'Aziz to Saudi Arabia and also the visit of an Iraqi Foreign Ministry official to Bahrain is a Ba'thist attempt to overcome the stagnant situation and push the Gulf countries to adopt their former stances in support of the Baghdad government. At the time when this Ba'thist diplomatic activity is being witnessed, the regime is using threats, blackmail, and is threatening to use its intelligence and sabotage services against the Gulf countries.

AFP: Opposition Head Calls For Election Boycott

AU221225 Paris AFP in English 1209 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, July 22 (AFP) — Mas'ud Rajavi, the exiled head of the Iranian opposition party the people's mujahidin, today called for a boycott of the August 16 presidential elections and a nation-wide wave of protests. Mr. Rajavi, in a communique from his Paris headquarters, urged all leaders of his party "to prepare the necessary means for this period of resistance and national protest."

Observers in Teheran believe that the incumbent, President 'Ali Khamene'i, will be re-elected from among the 50 candidates who have filed to take part in the poll.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Planes Violate Urumiyeh Airspace
LD211711 Tehran IRNA in English 1702 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Urumiyeh, July 21, IRNA — Iraqi planes violated Sunday morning the air space of Urumiyeh, in West Azarbayan Province, but were forced to flee by heavy anti-aircraft fire. The planes which were flying at high altitude failed to carry out any raids.

Communique No 2,173
LD221635 Tehran IRNA in English 1622 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 22, IRNA — The Muslim combatants of Iran killed and wounded at least 40 Iraqi troops in the war fronts as exchange of fire between the warring armies continued in the past 24 hours, said the Joint Staff Command Monday [22 July].

In its communique no. 2173, the command said Iranian fighter planes and anti-air batteries thwarted Iraq's attempted aerial attacks in a number of border areas on Sunday.

Th command said that 28 Iraqi soldiers were killed and wounded in the central front while another 12 were killed when gendarmerie forces bombarded enemy positions destroying also nine enemy bunkers. According to the command, in the exchanges of

artillery fire in the central front, another nine Iraqi bunkers as well as three observation posts and one ammunition depot were destroyed.

Artillery battles also continued in the southern fronts, the Iranian forces heavily shelling Iraqi positions in Hasaniyah across the border.

Meanwhile two houses were damaged in Abadan and one location caught fire in Khorramshahr as the two cities were shelled by enemy artillery across the border on Sunday.

Nejat-e Iran: Kuwait Prevents Entry of Diplomat
GF221144 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] According to a report from the Nejat-e Iran correspondent, the Kuwaiti Government prevented the entry of a diplomat from the Khomeyni regime into Kuwait last Friday night. The diplomat arrived at Kuwait Airport with the title of caretaker and manager of the Iranian school in that country, but he was refused entry.

Amir Mahdavi was on a so-called cultural mission while trying to enter Kuwait, but according to reports prepared by security officials of Arab countries, he was identified and Kuwaiti security authorities were informed of his background.

Our reporter adds: Amir Mahdavi has entered Kuwait several times before with false names, titles, and passports. This time he tried to enter using his real name under diplomatic cover. He had superficially changed some of his facial features so that he could continue his illegal activities. Amir Mahdavi, on entering the airport lounge, was surrounded by Kuwaiti security guards and was warned to return to Iran on the very next flight available.

Our reporter also comments on the background of Amir Mahdavi. He says Mahdavi is 35 years old and has held the following jobs: In 1978 he was the personal bodyguard of the executed Mohammad Beheshti. In 1979 he was manager at the students' headquarters following the line of the imam and had a hand in the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. He was also in league with Masha'allah Ghassab, the head of the Revolutionary Committee which had occupied the American Embassy.

In 1980 Mahdavi was the commander of the 14th District Revolutionary Guards. From mid-1980 to 1982 he was the commander of the special bodyguards of Rafiqdust, the minister of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps.

From 1982, Mahdavi has been a member of a team of 45 supervisers who oversee acts of sabotage, assassinations, and explosions abroad. Two other members of this team are Farok 'Amid, an Army major, and Mansur Charaki, one of the active terrorists with a vast terrorist background in the Khomeyni regime and who is from Sistan va Baluchestan Province.

During the past few years these two men have been trained in Palestinian camps in Lebanon, Syria, and Libya.